(ஈ) நோய் ஆய்வுப் பிரிவு கால்நடைப் பராமரித் துறையில் கீழ்க்கண்ட இடங்களில் செய்ல்பட்டு வருகின்றன. (1) வேலூர், (2) கடலூர், (3) திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, (4) சிவகெங்கை, (5) மதுரை, (6) கோயமுத்தூர் (7) உதகமண்டலம், (8) திருநெல்வேலி.

மேலும் நோய் ஆய்வுப் பிரிவில் உள்ள உதவி இயக்குநர்கள் பயணம் செல்லும் அலுவலர்கள் ஆவார்கள். அவர்கள் தங்களுக்கென ஒதுக்கியுள்ள நோய் ஆய்வுப் பிரிவில் மட்டும் சிறப்பாக செயல்பட்டு ஆய்வுக்கூடங்களில் பரிசோதனையின் மூலம் கால்நடைகளுக்கு வரும் நோய்களின் தன்மையை கண்டறிந்து அவற்றை ஒழிக்க தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகளில் மட்டும் முனைப்புடன் பணியாற்றி வருகின்றனர். அதனால் மேற்படி அலுவலர்களை வேறு எந்த பணிக்கும் பயன்படுத்துவது உகந்ததல்ல.

மேலும் வல்லுநர்களின் பணி, நோய் ஆய்வுப் பிரிவு உதவி இயக்குநர்களின் பணிக்கு முற்றிலும் மாறுபட்டது ஆகும்.

அதனால் ஸ்பெஷலிஸ்ட் பதவிகள் மண்டல இணை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகங்கள் சிறந்த முறையில் பணியாற்ற அவசியமாகும்.

இணைப்பு-II

(..82ம் பக்கத்திலுள்ள அடிக்குறிப்பைக் காண்க.)

Address by Thiru Sunder Lal Khurana at the Joint Session of the Tamil Nadu Legislature on 24th January 1983.

மாண்புமிகு சட்டமன்ற உறுப்பினர்களே, இம்மாநிலத்தின் கவர்னராக நான் பொறுப்பேற்ற பின்னர், உங்கள் அனைவரையும் கூட்டுசபையில் (கரவொலி) சந்திப்பதற்கு இதுதான் எனக்குக் கிடைத்த முதல் வாய்ப்பு. முதற்கண் உங்கள் அனைவருக்கும் புத்தாண்டு வாழ்த்தும், பொங்கல் வாழ்த்தும் அளிக்க விழைகிறேன். (கரவொலி)

May I have the permission of the hon. Members to switch over the English text of my speech

The year 1982 has witnessed the successful implementation of various schemes in the State, in different spheres of activity. The most striking achievement has been the implementation of the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme (CMNMP) which was launched in the rural areas of the State from 1st July 1982 and which was

subsequently extended to the urban areas from 15th September 1982. At present, around 23 lakh children in the age group two plus to four plus in 27,800 pre-school centres and 42 lakh children in the age bracket five plus to nine plus in over 33,700 school centres, are daily fed a nutritious and wholesome meal. The feeding is conducted on all the days of the year excepting on certain important Government holidays when the centres remain closed. But on the eve of these holidays the children are given pre-cooked carry home food packets, to ensure that they get the nutritious food on all holidays throughout the year. This programme has created additional employment opportunities for over 1,40,000 persons largely in the rural areas, most of whom are women. A large number of widows, destitutes and those belonging to the Backward Classes, Adi-Dravidar communities and Scheduled Tribes have benefited from the fresh employment opportunities genearted under this scheme.

3. In order to relieve the Headmasters and the teachers from the responsibility of the feeding programme in schools and to enable them to concentrate exclusively on academic activities, it has been decided to appoint oragnisers in the various school feeding centres. Apart from as giving complete relife to the Headmasters and the teachers this move will give employment to about 35,000 persons. The CMNMP has conferred immense benefit on the poorer sections of the society. Thanks to this scheme, now, after decades of independence, the poor young children are in a position to enjoy one square meal once a day, unknown to many of them before. The parents are now able to engage themselves in full time work without having to worry about feeding or taking care of their young childran during working hours. As mentioned earlier, employment opportunities have been provided to many people, mainly in their own places of living, which normally would not have been possible in any other scheme and that too in such large numbers. The State will also gain by having a new generation of well fed and well-taught healthy children. The additional enrolment of 2.63 lakh students in the schools during this year has been mainly due to the impact of this scheme.

4. This Programme has drawn apprceiation from all section of the enlightened public and the press. Generous donations from various people are also pouring in and as on date, over Rs. 2 crores have been received as contribution towards the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Fund. This welfare programme has also been extended to the old age pensioners in the State from 15th January 1983.

5. The feeding centres have also been used in the rural areas, for the distribution of free tooth powder which was inaugurated from 14th November 1982. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme

s likely to cost about Rs. 112 crores during the current financial year. The Government is convinced, that this amount is well spen for a very noble cause. In view of the magnitude of the programme, a constant vigil is being maintained and the programme is being regularly monitored by a high power committee headed by the Chief Minister himself.

6. Yet another landmark in 1982 was the culmination of Mahakavi Subramania Bharathiar Centenary celebrations. The Centenary year from December 1981 to December 1982 was declared by the Government as the National Integration Year. It is heartening to note that many other States of the country have also organised functions to celebrate this centenary. Cultural troupes have also been sent to various countries as part of these celebrations.

7. Again, during 1982, the State Government won laurels in the field of education. The efforts of the State Government in eradicating illiteracy and the excellent work done in the field of adult education got international recognition when UNESCO selected Tamil Nadu for the prestigious Krupskaya Literacy Award for 1982.

8. While every effort has been made to increase the employment opportunities in the State during the last few years, the Government feels that a new thrust is necessary to give further impetus to create fresh job openings. It has now been decided to start a massive scheme to provide one job for each family. A beginning will be made in this direction, during the next financial year, with a budget provision of Rs. 15 crores.

9. The Self-Sufficience Scheme which was launched in the rural areas during 1980-81 for creating infrastructural facilities in the villages for the speedy socio-economic development, will be phassed out during 1982-83. While 60 blocks were covered in the first year, 150 block came under this programme during 1981-82 and 169 blocks during 1982-83. Hence all the 378 blocks in the State have been fully coveed. As a next step, the Self-Sufficiency Scheme was extended to town panchayats with minor modifications and durind the current year, 146 town panchayats were taken up with a provisiog of Rs. 5 crores. During the next financial year, this will be increasen to Rs. 10 crores.

10. A massive scheme of the construction of public conveniences in very revenue village, primarily for women, was formulated during the current year at a total cost of Rs. 22.76 crores. It is expected that these constructions would be completed by the end of the next financial year.

11. While various welfare measures for the economic uplift of the weaker sections of the society have been undertaken by the Government, the consecutive failure of monsoons has created serious problems in this State. The Hon'ble Members are fully aware that both the south west monsoon and the north East monsoon have failed during 982. Water has become scarce not only for generation of electricity and for irrigation but even for drinking purposes. As soon as the failure of the south-west monsoon was evident the Government started works for providing water to the public. The Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board has installed over 7,500 bore wells fitted with hand pumps, costing over Rs. 17.50 crores, in rural and municipal areas from August 1982 till the beginning of this month. In addition, in the metropolitan city of Madras tube wells, deep borewells, etc., have been sunk for increasing the water supply to the city. Further the Collectors have been authorised to deepen the public drinking wells and to form ring wells and mini-wells in the coastal districts. An amount of Rs. 1.50 crores has also been sanctioned for the construction of separate feeder power lines for the water supply works in the muuicpalities. The Government recently sanctioned yet another sum of Rs. 1.50 crores for grant of loans to small and marginal farmers for sinking one thousand filter point tube wells to save the standing crops in Thanjavur district. A comprehensive drought relief programme costing Rs. 190 crores has been worked out and the Government of India have also been informed about this. Considering the seriousness of the drought situation prevailing in the State which is one of the worst in recent memory, it is hoped that the Centaal Government will render assistance on a generous scale to tackle this natural calamity. This situation is undoubtedly serious, but everything possible is being done by the State Government to alleviate the sufferings of the people.

12. With regard to the sharing of Cauvery water between the Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, this Government has always held and continues to hold the view that the 1924 agreement is valid under law and is also enforceable till a new agreement is reached. In a situation wherein, the Cauvery delta is experiencing drougt condition due to scarcity of water, the Karnataka Government is attempting to block and deny Tamil nadu its legitimate share of Cauvery waters. It is the view of this government that the Centre, apart from mediating in this dispute, should find solution to this problem at the earliest further this point was also stressed by the Chief Minister during the conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation held in Madras on 5th December 1982 when the Union Minister for Irrigation had agreed to take early steps in this direction.

With a view to mitigating partially, the hardships faced by the people, the government is also considering the question of buildnig dame across the ributaries of Cauvary lying within the limits of Tamil nadu with a view to utilising the available water for heir benefit.

13. The power situtlon in the State has Suffered a serious set back due to the suceessive failure of monsoons, lower releases of water from Karnataka, non-availabity of power from Kerala, etc. Contequently the government had no alternative excepting to impose power cut on all categories of consumers, the as being thigh as, 75 per cent on demand and 60 pe cent on energy, on HT industries. Till the onset of the next monsoon, the power position is boundto be difficult. However, the government is doing its utmost to ensure maximum generation of power at the tharmal stations But this continuing power cut which the State is experiencing for many years now can be solved only by setting up fresh thermal units in various parts of Tamil Nadu.

In order to achieve this objective, the State government has drawn up several schemes to step up power generation, which the Central Government is also emphasising. For the successful implementation of this programme an for ensuring the efficient operation of the existing units, the co-operation and assistence of the Government of India and its agencies, are of considerable impotance. For instance, it is now rotice that the supply of coal to the thermal stations falls short of the linkage allowed by the government of India to fulfil the needs of stations. The quality of coal supplie is also not good. In view of these reasons, the State thermal units have been forced to switch over, party, to the costly process of generation of electricity though fuel oil. The proposal of the State Government for, a one time, import of coal to serve as buffer stock has not yet been accepted. It is earnestly hoped that the Government of India would take an early decision to help the State Government in this regard.

14. In this connection it must also be remembered that establishing a thermal station is a very expensive proposition. The cost of producting thermalpower, as is well known, is much mere than the cost producing hydel power, The State has exhausted almost all the available hydel sources and the options now lef for the State are to go in either for thermal or for atomic power projects. It is hoped that the Government of India would start atomic power projects in Tamil Nadu to help the State cut of its difficulties. As for the thermal stations, the State Govern-

ment would have to make heavy investments. The financial resources of the State need to be strengthened before venturing on these projects. At present, the total electricity charges collected from the consumers, do not meet even the cost of production. While presenting the Budget for the current financial year, the Finance Minister had indicated that the Electricity Board would require Rs. 271 crores to meet its commitments. Hence the Government has no choice but to take recourse to the difficult option of increasing the power tariff, to make good, part of the spiralling annual deficit of the State Electricity Board, running to crores of rupees. The Union Planning Commission has also been urging the State Government to go in for an upward revision of electricity rates. The Government has necessarily to accept this advice, as it is inevitable.

15. At the moment, the State is passing through a critical food situation. Honourable Members are aware that the successive failure of monsoons, in the last two years, has resulted in a steep fall in foodgrain production. It has been estimated, for example, that the area under Kuruvai cultivation in 1982 fell by about 20 per cent. The position relating to Samba crop is not very encouraging either. Hence, over a period of time, rice production in the State has been showing a distinct downward trend. The problem on the food front has been accentuated by the higher off-take through the public distribution system. During April 1982, the off-take was of the order of 36,000 tonnes, it has now shot up to 86,000 tonnes. This higher indent on the public distribution system by the consumers is likely to continue in the future months as well. The combination of low production and the high off-take has caused the depletion of rice stocks on hand. At the moment, it is just about 1 lakh tonnes of rice and 2 lakh tonnes of paddy and these stocks are not likely to last long. In spite of the continuous and persistent efforts taken by the State Government and the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation with Government of India, at the official and ministerial levels, there has been no allocation of rice whatsoever, to the State, from June 1982 onwards. It is hoped that the Government of India would come forward at this stage to lend a helping hand to the State Government, in its hour of need, without any further delay and immediately allocate foodgrains in sizable quantities. At the same time, I would also like to assure the Honourable Members that the State Government is doing its level best to keep the food situation under control.

16. In spite of the difficult conditions confronting the Government like failure of monsoons, non-availabiltity of raw materials like coal, cement, etc., developmental works have been going on at a rapid pace. While the approved Plan Outlay for the current year is Rs. 711 crores, the plan performance is likely to exceed this figure. Recently, after discussions wiih the Union Planing Commission, the Plan Outlay for 1983-84 has been finalished at Rs. 845 crores registering a 18. 87 per cent increase over the approved outlay for the current year. The State has the distinction of performing far in excess of the approved plan outlay during the last few years. This happy trend is like ly to continue in the coming years also.

17. This Government fully supports the new 20 point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister of India. The progress of the programme is being closely monitored by the Chief Minister himself and a regular review is undertaken, to see that tempo of development does not slacken.

18. I would now like to refer to certain important spheres of economic activity in the State. Agriculture, which provides occupation for the majority of the State's pop lat ion continues to receive special attention from the Government. The Training and visit system, a World Bank aided scheme which aims at improvement of the extension system in Agriculture, has now been extended to the entire State from July, 1982. As a logical follow up of the extension work, the State has providing marketing facilities to the agriculturists through construction of rural godowns within regulated markets. This will go a long way in enabling the farmers to bring their produce and store them properly till they get an attractive price.

19. The State has embarked on a Rs. 44 crores "Operation Flood-II Programme" aided by the Indian Dairy Corporation and technically assisted by the National Dairy Development Board. The districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris and Madurai which are covered under this Programme will have 5, 000 Milk Producers, Co-operative Societies by the 1984-85. Under the Hill Area Develop ment Programme, and Drought prone areas programme, seed two dairies are being set up at Uthagamandalam and Krishnagiri. To increase the supply of quality seeds, 2 new Farmas have been sanctioned at cost of Rs. 80 lakhs. The Government have also order establishment of three more seed processing units during the current financil year. On farm development works being extended to the areas in the Lower Bhavani Proje

Command, the Cauvery Command and the Periyar-Vaigai Command. Horticulture is also being developed and new farms at Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli are being started. With this, there will be one Horticulture Farm in each of the districts of Tamil Nadu.

20. The Government is committed to the implementalation of progressive land reform measures to help the agriculturists. In order to speed up the implementation of the land ceiling legislation, the Government has decided to constitute a Special Appellate Tribunal under Article 323 (*b*) of the Constitution of India. This Tribunal is vested with appellate powers against the proceedings of Land Tribuual, Land Commissioners and Land Board. Necessary legislation in this regard, will be undertakan shortly.

21. The updating registry scheme which has been found by very helpful to the ryots, has been extended to the entire State excepting to the recently re-surveyed areas and the areas covered under the intensive sub division scheme. For this, the Goverement have sanctioned 80 new units besides strengthering the existing 28 units, involving an expenditure of Rs. 5. 17 crores.

22. The forestation and reckless cutting down of trees have caused ecological imbalance and undesirable consequences. The Government is very keen to undertake planting of trees as extensively as possible. In spite of poor south west and north east monsoons, 8.2 crores of seedlings have already been planted. Every possible effort being taken to achieve the target of 11 crore seed lings.

23. Various schemes for the development of fisheries are already under execution. To provide the infrastructural facilities, the State Government had forwarded a proposal for the establishment of a landing jetty at Pazhayar in Thanjavur district involving an outlay of over Rs. 67 lakhs. This has been cleared by the Government of India and the work is expected to start soon.

24. A well laid out network of roads is very important for the economic developtment of a sizable amount of money on the developement of roads. During the current finacial year, 500 K.M. of rura roads will be improved at a cost of link roads have been construct ed and improved at a cost of over Rs. 43 crores un er the Self Sufficiency Programme. Taking into account the economic importance of the inter-State road system, the Government of India have appro ved a scheme, costing Rs. 300 lakhs for improving certain stretches of the East Coast Road, 50% of the cost being financed by them, through a loan to the State Government, the balance amount being met by the State itself.

25. Development of the industrial sector is very vital for the economic growth of the State. Central investment in this State has been coming down over the year. The State Government was hopeful that the colour film unit of the Hindustan Photo Films would be located in Uthagamandalam, but we now understand that it is likely to be established in another State. South India produces more than 50 per cent of the films in the Country and location of the unit here, according to expert opinion, would have the great advantages of a ready contiguous market and supportive infrastructure. In view of these facts, the State would urge the Central to locate this unit and some other units with adequate investment in this State.

On its side, the State is doing its best to step up the pace of industrialisation. Approval has been given to set up 5 more industrial complexes the industries to be set up in these locations will be eligible for construction that have been given to units set up in backward areas. They will also be free from power cut for an initial period of 5 years. The response of entrepreneurs to this programme has been very encouraging and it is expected that these industrial complexes would be established soon.

26. Based on the recommendations of the State Government of India have issued a letter of intent to TIDCO for setting up a unit to produce Linear Alkyl Benzene, with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes, costing around Rs. 50 crores. Work on the setting up of co-operative spinning mills at Ettayapuram, Dharmapuri, Pudukkotti and Theni is going on according to schedule. One more spinning mill for the benefit of providing employment to Adi-Dravidars, has been set up at Kamuthi in Ramanathapuram district. The Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu, a Public Sector Corporation has obtained a letter of intent for manufacture of Aluminium Electrolyit Capacitors. The cost of the project is expected to be about Rs. 179 lakhs. The trial production is continuing and commercial Production is likely to start by March-April of this year. The Government has also obtained letters of intent for setting up two sugar mills in the State.

27. As a part of the multi-faceted strategy for the uplift of the Adi-Dravidars, the Government is implementing the Special Component Plan. Since 1980-81, the Government is following the objective of, helping 50 per cent of the Adi Dravidar families to cross the poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and for providing basic amenities and facilies in the Adi Dravidar colonies. This is ensured by mobilising the resources and efforts of all the agencies of the Government. The size of the Special Component Plan during the next fiuancial year is Rs. 104.84 crores and during the next financial year it is expected to touch a figure of Rs. 120

crores. To diversify the occupational pattern of the Adi Dravidars small industries, group projects and Family Oriented Economic Development Programmes, etc., are encouraged by extending liberal financial assistance. This is done mainly through special Central assistance released by the Government of India. During the current year, this assistance is expected to be Rs. 10.20 crores while during the next financial year, it is likely to be Rs.11.20 crores.

28. A survey was conducted to find out the infrastructural requirements of the Adi-Dravidar colonies so that the minimum needs of these colonies can be met by the end of the Sixth Plan period. Futher, financial assistance is also being extended to them for the construction of house in the sites assigned to them.

29. Likewise, the uplift of Tribals has also been taken up on a priority basis. The Tribal Sub-Plan will be implemented with the objective of helping 4,200 Scheduled Tribe families, to cross the poverty line during 1983—84 and also to improve the tribal areas. A sum of Rs 6.50 crores is expected to be spent during 1983—84 under the Tribal Sub-Plan. All tribal habitations will be provided with drinking water facilities within two years. Many schemes for the benefit of the Backward Classes, continue to be implemented by the Government. The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Limited has now been established for the economic develpment of the Backward Classes. The Government have also constituted a Backward Classes Commission to review the existing list of Backward Classes, reservations, etc.

30. There are about 2, 700 wakfs which are financially weak. The State Government, over a period of time has given financial assistance to about 650 wakfs for repair and renovation of their properties. With a view to helping the remaining wakfs, the Government has decided to undertake a crash programme through a financial grant of Rs. 1 crore in a period of two years.

31. Tourism Devlolment has always received special treatment at the hands of the Government. The Government has drawn up Master Plans for providing infrastructural facilities in identified major tourist centres like Mamallapuram, Kanniyakumari, Rameswaram and Uthagamandalam. The total outlay required for these Master Plans is likely to be about Rs. 80 crores. The Government of India has been approached for financial assistance for the implementation of these Plans. Pending assistacne from the Government of India the State Governments trying to accommodate as many schemes from the Master Plans as possible, in the Budget of the various department falling within their purview for implementation.

32. The need to discover new and reliable sources of energy cannot be over-emphasised. Energy Planning is an important are which needs the attention of the Government, if the growing gap betw en the energy demand and supply is to be met. A suitable mix of energy technology for each location, after taking into account the available energy resources, is absolutely necessary fo the development of the Stat , particularly the rural areas. Altohugh several experiments and research s udies have been carried out in various technical institutions regard ng Energy Planning very little has been done to impl ment the res lts of hese projects in the field. This Government has decided to take up a project on Energy Planning, during the n xt financial year, in a few select areas wi h the hope that it would signal the beginning of a comprehensive energy system for the whole State.

33. Before I conclude, I would like to reiterate this Government's commitment to Anna's two language formula. In spite of assurances given to the people of this State by the late Prime Minister Pan it Jawaharlal Nehru and Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, that Hindi would not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people, it is felt that insistence by the Railway Administration that its employees should pass the Hindi examination to qualify for annual increments and the increasing importance given to Hindi in AIR and TV amount to direct and indirect impo sition of Hindi by some departments and are inconsistent with the assurances given. This Government would therefore like to urge upon the Government of India to take necessary steps for adhering to the assurances given earlier.

34. I have placed before you, in my address, achievements of the Government, the difficulties confronting it and the programme the Government has in mind for the future. I do hope that all of you would jointly strive to help the Government in implementing the Plans and the Programmes for the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu.